

## REMARKS

Claims 1-11 are in this application and presented for consideration. By this Amendment, Applicant has amended Claims 1-10. Applicant has also added new Claim 11.

Claims 1-10 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Barr et al. (US 6,112,978).

The present invention relates to a box. Four sections are provided to form two opposite faces and two opposite sides. An appendage is glued to the inside of one of the sides to form a first compartment and a second compartment. The box further comprises two closing walls. One of the two faces comprises an opening defined by an incomplete cut line for securing at least a portion of the material covering the opening. The portion of material is removed so that the sheet-like contents located within the first compartment can be removed. The glued appendage is shaped approximately like the side to which it is glued and extends to form the dividing wall that is shaped like a face. The dividing wall is internally adjacent to the face having an opening. The glued appendage also forms a successive appendage positioned inside and against the other of the two sides. The first compartment is devoid of a closing wall and comprises an aperture that can be accessed to insert and remove the information sheets independently of the opening or closing of the second compartment.

The present invention advantageously provides a box for packaging of products, especially medicines, that require an instruction and/or information sheet to be included with the content of the box. The solutions of the prior art are not satisfactory in regard to cost and practicality and reliability. The present invention can advantageously be produced using

traditional paper-product machinery. In addition, a mechanized procedure advantageously allows the placement of information sheets fed from a pile of sheets. The information sheets are fed from a pile of sheets, folded and stabilized in a folded arrangement and are mechanically fed one at a time and applied with a small drop of adhesive on each of the punched parts to be manipulated to make the box. As a result the box is advantageously prepared with the information sheet contained in the first compartment when the contents are loaded into the second compartment of the box. The present invention also provides the advantage of checking for any initial tampering with the box since the information sheets cannot be removed unless the material covering the opening is first removed. The prior art fails to provide such advantages or features.

The Barr reference cites prior art for two-part packaging. The prior art cited in Barr et al. discloses an insert 10 designed to define a product-receiving recess for receiving a game pack for a video entertainment system. The insert 10 is adapted to be received in a larger product box. To form the insert 10, one panel 12 is folded on a score line 14 to overlie the other panel 16. Adhesive 18 is provided at spaced locations to adhere the panels 12, 16 in this disposition. Then, side flap 20 is folded on score line 22 so that adhesive 24 provided thereon and/or on the opposing surface of side flap 26 adheres the side flaps 20, 26 to each other. When the insert is then squared to define a three-dimensional insert, a recess/compartment that is defined by panels 28, 30, 32 and 34, into which the game pack is disposed. The insert 10 has a height less than the depth of the larger product display box interior to define a space for product related literature.

The prior art cited in Barr et al. fails to teach or suggest a second compartment and a first compartment separated with respect to the main compartment by a dividing wall as recited in Claim 1. The prior art discloses that one panel 12 is merely folded on to another panel 16. The prior art fails to suggest a dividing wall providing two compartments. The prior art also fails to suggest that one of the two faces comprises an opening defined by an incomplete cut line for securing at least a portion of the material covering the opening. The prior art cited in Barr et al. fails to teach that the portion of material is removed so that the sheet-like contents located within the first compartment can be removed. At most, the prior art cited in Barr et al. teaches that a recess is created with panels 28, 30, 32 and 34 for receiving a game pack. The prior art cited in Barr et al. fails to disclose anything about a first compartment being devoid of a closing wall comprising an aperture accessible for the extraction and insertion of information sheets. The prior art cited in Barr et al. even fails to disclose that a first compartment can be advantageously accessed independently of the opening or closing of the second compartment. In fact, the prior art disclosure cited in Barr et al. fails to suggest that two compartments are created. In contrast to the present invention, the prior art disclosed in Barr et al. clearly shows that one compartment is created as a result of folding the panels. The one compartment disclosed in Barr et al. is only suitable for receiving game packs and is not suitable for holding information sheets as in the first compartment of the present invention. As such, the prior art suggests a different approach and does not suggest the features or advantages of the invention. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner favorably consider Claim 1 as now presented. Applicant also respectfully requests that the

Examiner favorably consider Claims 2-6 as they are based on newly amended Claim 1.

The present invention also relates to a method for the automated production of a box. The method comprises creating a dividing wall and a contiguous appendage to form a stabilizing flap for the wall. The information sheet is folded and stabilized with a tear-off adhesive. Glue is applied to the information sheet and the information sheet is glued onto one of the walls of the additional compartment of the box during the paper product machining process. As a result the box is advantageously prepared with the information sheet contained in the additional compartment when the contents are loaded into the main compartment of the box. The method of the present invention provides the advantage of checking for any initial tampering with the box since the information sheets cannot be removed unless the material covering the opening is first removed. The prior art fails to disclose such features or advantages.

The prior art cited in Barr et al. fails to teach or suggest stabilizing an information sheet with a tear-off adhesive as recited in Claim 7. In fact, the prior art cited in Barr et al. teaches away from the present invention. The adhesive cited in Barr et al. is exclusively applied to another panel to hold the two panels together. In fact, the disclosure of the prior art cited in Barr et al. fails to teach or even suggest anything about glue being applied to an information sheet or even an information sheet being folded. The prior art merely discloses creating a compartment to receive a game pack. In contrast to the prior art cited in Barr et al., the present method provides for feeding the information sheet for gluing onto one of the walls of the additional compartment of the box. The tear off adhesive can then be removed so that the

information sheet can be checked from the outside without having to open the main compartment to inspect the contents contained therein. As such, the prior art suggests a different approach and does not suggest the features or advantages of the invention. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner favorably consider Claim 7 as now presented. Applicant also respectfully requests that the Examiner favorably consider Claims 8-10 as they are based on newly amended Claim 7.

Applicant has added new Claim 11. New claim 11 provides a method of creating the box as described in Claim 1. The method of Claim 11 contains similar advantages and features already described in regards to Claims 1 and 7, which are not provided by the prior art. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner favorably consider new Claim 11.

The prior art as a whole fails to direct the person of ordinary skill in the art toward the feature of the invention. Further, the invention includes cooperating features which provide particular advantages which are neither taught nor suggested by the prior art. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the Examiner favorably consider the amended claims in light of the discussion above.

Further and favorable consideration on the merits is requested.

Respectfully submitted  
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